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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

TVS-6

June 26, 1937

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

This is the first issue of The Vegetable Situation, which hereafter will be issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics about the 27th of each month. The Fruit Situation will be issued about the 22nd of each month. These two new monthly reports replace The Fruit and Vegetable Situation, which has been discontinued. This change is in response to demands from vegetable growers for separate reports for these commodities.

If you no longer have need for one or the other of these two reports, PLEASE NOTIFY the Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., and your name will be removed from the mailing list for the report you specify.

Abundant supplies of potatoes and nearly all truck crops are indicated for the summer months, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said today. The commercial early and intermediate potato acreage is 26 percent larger than that of 1936 and about 8 percent above the average for 1928-32. The combined commercial acreage of 18 important truck crops (excluding potatoes and strawberries) for the 1937 season to date is slightly larger than that of last year and almost one-fifth above the 1928-32 average.

Market supplies for the next few months are expected to be considerably larger than those of a year ago for beans, cabbage, cucumbers, green peas, potatoes, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons. Moderate marketings of other leading crops are in prospect, but no shortage is indicated.

Price declines were noted recently for potatoes and nearly all truck crops, as marketings increased. The movement by rail and boat decreased sharply for many commodities, but marketings by motor-truck usually reach a high level during the summer months. Further seasonal price declines can be expected for nearly all vegetables.

POTATOES: Supplies unusually large. Market prices of potatoes declined sharply during the past month under the pressure of heavy marketings from the southern States and California. The decline was slightly greater than seasonal in western markets, but about the usual seasonal reaction occurred in the East. Prices of new potatoes in western markets during the spring months have held to high levels, relative to those prevailing in the East, and the recent declines in those markets were in part an adjustment to more normal regional relationships. If marketings continue at about the normal rate in relation to production, prices may be expected to follow the usual seasonal trend, which is slightly downward through the summer months.

Because of a sharp increase of acreage in nearly all of the commercial early and intermediate States and favorable growing conditions this season, the supply of new potatoes available for market is unusually large. As compared with 1936, production this year is about 56 percent greater in the early States, 81 percent greater in the second-early group, and 47 percent greater in the first section of intermediate States. Practically all of the crop produced in the early States and about half that in the second-early group has already moved to market, while shipments from the intermediate States are just getting started.

The movement from North Carolina and other second-early States probably will be completed by the end of June, leaving the markets during the remaining summer months to the intermediate crop. Carlot shipments of new potatoes reached a peak of 7,460 cars during the week ended June 12, but decreased to about 6,425 cars the following week. It is probable that the carlot movement will continue to decline until the late northern States become a factor in the autumn. Because of the movement by motor-truck, however, total marketings of potatoes probably will remain unusually heavy during the next several months.

New potato prices declined sharply during the past month. At New York City the l.c.l. price averaged $1.71 per 100 pounds during the week ended June 12, compared with $3.09 a month earlier and $4.09 a year earlier. At Chicago the corresponding averages were $1.87, $2.83, and $3.46, respectively. A further decline in these prices took place during the week ended June 19; and prices at both markets dropped to about $1.46 per 100 pounds. Because of the large California crop, principally of the White Rose variety, prices of California potatoes at Chicago have also declined in recent weeks. The average for the week ended June 12 was $2.06 per 100 pounds, compared with $3.20 a month earlier and $3.86 a year ago. During the next week this average dropped to $1.73 in Chicago. Prices of old-stock potatoes at that market

declined during the past month, while at New York City they advanced slightly. Practically all of the old stock in northern States had been shipped by June 20, the season total from the 30 late States being approximately 152,500 carloads by rail and boat, compared with 144,440 carloads during the 1935-36 season. Maine, Colorado, Idaho, Washington and Oregon shipped many more carloads this season than last season, but Minnesota and North Dakota were far short of their 1935-36 record.

Potatoes: F.o.b. prices per 100-pound sack, specified weeks, 1936 and 1937

Shipping section	1936 Week ended June 13	1937 Week ended - May 15	May 22	May 29	June 5	June 12
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New crop:						
California.....	--	1.46	1.21	.98	.80	.89
Ala. and La. points	--	1.92	1.58	1.18	1.20	---
S.C. and N.C.points	3.24	--	2.10	1.63	1.36	1.26
Va., Eastern Shore	3.05	--	--	--	--	1.36
Old crop:						
Maine.....	3.21	1.30	1.52	1.69	1.71	1/1.60

Potatoes: Terminal market prices per 100-pound sack, specified weeks, 1936 and 1937

Terminal market	1936 Week ended June 13	1937 Week ended - May 15	May 22	May 29	June 5	June 12
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New crop:						
New York, l.c.l....	4.09	3.09	2.73	2.38	1.94	1.71
Chicago, carlot 2/.	3.46	2.83	2.33	1.94	2.02	1.87
Chicago, carlot, Calif.White Rose.	3.86	3.20	2.56	2.28	2.05	2.06
Old crop:						
New York, l.c.l....	3.89	2.00	2.07	2.30	2.32	2.21
Chicago, carlot-						
Me. Green Mtns...	--	2.14	2.19	2.19	2.10	--
Russet Burbanks..	4.55	2.65	2.63	2.61	2.38	2.12

1/ Average for one day. 2/ Excluding Calif. White Rose.

LIMA BEANS: Supplies more plentiful. Favorable growing conditions continue to contribute to a larger production of lima beans this season, compared with last year. A 29 percent increase of acreage in North Carolina and a 10 percent increase of plantings in 3 eastern States farther northward also are expected to enhance the supply situation. About 90,000 bushels are expected to be produced in North Carolina, or 29 percent more than last season and 64 percent more than the recent 5-year average crop. Prices declined sharply during the past month, and some further decline is in prospect until the time of harvesting the late (October) crop on the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

SNAP BEANS: Prices continue at a moderate level. A larger production this season in the second-early and intermediate States has tended to keep prices at a rather moderate level. With the first crop cleaning-up in the Carolinas, activity is centered in Maryland and the Norfolk section of Virginia. New Jersey shipments also will soon get under way. This State usually produces more snap beans for market than any other in the intermediate group, and the crop this year is expected to be slightly more than last year's large crop of 900,000 bushels. North Carolina also had an exceptionally large crop this season. The Delaware crop is far below normal. Wholesale prices of eastern beans recently averaged around $1.40 per bushel, or slightly less than the June level of last year.

BEETS: Summer lull approaching. Commercial shipments (by rail and boat) are negligible during the summer months, although motor-truck movement of beets from nearby market gardens continues active. In Virginia and New Jersey together the crop is expected to be slightly larger than last season and 17 percent above the 5-year average crop.

CABBAGE: Record summer crop. Encouraged by the high prices received in 1936, growers in the 14 intermediate States from Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey westward to the Mississippi Valley increased their acreage of cabbage 6 percent, or nearly to the record high level of 1934 and 1935. With yields expected to average higher than those of last year, the total intermediate crop is forecast at an all-time record of about 227,000 tons. The summer decline of prices is likely to be greater than usual, in view of these ample supplies. The 1½-bushel hampers from Virginia recently sold to jobbers in New York City as low as 60 cents, compared with $1.44 a year ago when supplies were relatively scarce.

Southwestern Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, Long Island, and western North Carolina have exceptionally large crops this season. The Tennessee crop also was very large, and that State was still the leading source of the car-lot supply in late June. Movement from the eastern shipping sections will soon become active, and further price declines are indicated. The intended acreage in late producing States is 8 percent greater than that harvested last year, but this includes the acreage contracted for kraut manufacture, which is usually about one-fifth of the total.

CANTALOUPS: Shipments delayed. Although the production of early cantaloups was indicated to be somewhat above last spring's crop, the Imperial Valley (California) season was much later in getting started, and market supplies to mid-June were lighter than last year. Prices, therefore, have held at a considerably higher level than that of June 1936. Shipments are rapidly increasing, however, and a downward price trend can be expected. Crop conditions have been quite favorable in the second-early States - chiefly in Arizona, central California, Texas, Georgia, and the Carolinas - and this may offset to some degree the 5 percent reduction of acreage. Much of the reduced acreage is in Arizona, which was cut 13 percent below that of last season, in spite of the good prices received last year. Texas acreage was reduced 18 percent. Production in the second-early group of States is now forecast at 4,451,000 crates, compared with 4,720,000 crates in 1936.

Commercial early and intermediate potatoes: Acreage and production, average 1928-32, annual 1936 and 1937

Group and state	Acreage			Production		
	5-year average 1928-32	1936	1937	5-year average 1928-32	1936	Forecast 1937
	Acres	Acres	Acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Fall	2,400	1,700	2,100	120	85	147
Early (1)	38,400	29,700	37,300	3,833	2,807	4,486
Early (2):						
Alabama	12,300	13,000	23,400	1,249	1,911	2,621
California	14,400	17,000	30,000	2,226	5,695	10,350
Georgia	1,900	1,000	1,600	264	140	224
Louisiana	21,400	23,000	28,000	1,525	1,955	2,100
Mississippi	1,200	2,100	6,500	109	252	552
South Carolina	16,300	10,000	15,000	2,309	1,400	1,950
Texas, other	14,900	9,800	11,700	1,136	602	698
Eagle Lake, Sugarland, Wharton	11,100	4,600	5,500	827	290	264
Other Counties	3,800	5,200	6,200	309	312	434
Group total	82,400	75,900	116,200	8,818	11,955	18,495
Second Early:						
Arkansas	4,700	5,000	5,300	426	425	477
North Carolina	32,000	31,000	43,000	4,529	3,100	6,235
Oklahoma	11,500	7,500	6,900	1,143	600	724
Tennessee	1,800	2,500	2,500	145	100	238
Group total	50,000	46,000	57,700	6,243	4,225	7,674
Intermediate (1):						
Kansas	16,500	10,900	11,500	2,585	1,271	1,950
Kaw Valley	15,500	10,500	11,000	2,395	1,228	1,870
Other	1,000	400	500	190	43	80
Kentucky	5,000	5,000	3,000	559	200	315
Maryland	9,400	5,900	5,900	1,341	1,150	885
Missouri	5,500	5,400	5,200	955	621	780
Virginia	74,200	45,900	55,400	11,536	5,553	9,005
Norfolk Dist.	11,200	9,500	11,100	1,656	1,282	1,754
Eastern Shore	58,800	34,000	41,500	9,301	4,012	6,848
Other	4,200	2,400	2,800	579	259	403
Group total	110,600	73,100	81,000	16,976	8,795	12,935
Total 5 groups	283,800	226,400	294,300	35,990	27,867	43,737
Intermediate (2)	34,600	46,900	48,900	5,918	8,093	Rpt. due July 13
Total all states	318,400	273,300	343,200	41,908	35,960	

Plantings of cantaloups in the intermediate and late States have been increased 2 percent and 6 percent, respectively, from the harvested acreage of last year. If production is correspondingly larger, these crops - although the second-early crop is smaller - may cause prices to decline about the usual seasonal amount the next month or two. Car-lot supplies of cantaloups in July are usually only slightly smaller than in June, but this year the July shipments may be considerably below normal because of the small second-early crop. Standard crates of 45 melons recently brought approximately $1.50 at Imperial Valley shipping points, or 10 cents above the price in mid-June 1936.

CARROTS: Prices relatively high. Recent market supplies of carrots have been 50 percent smaller than those of last season, although the movement from California increased temporarily. A sharp drop, however, always occurs in the July output of western carrots. In New Jersey and North Carolina it is expected that slightly larger crops than last year will be produced, but the total supplies of this vegetable usually are at the lowest level of the year during the summer months. Carrots from California recently registered a sharp advance; they averaged above $7 on the New York wholesale market, and approached $6 at Chicago. No material reduction in the price of these western carrots may be expected until home grown and eastern supplies become available.

CAULIFLOWER: Prices decline. In spite of relatively small supplies during the summer period, wholesale prices of California stock have shown a decline during June and were much lower than a year ago. Rail shipments become negligible in July, and most of the eastern supply comes by motor-truck from nearby producing areas.

CELERY: Summer supplies moderate. With a smaller crop of California celery than last season in prospect, early summer supplies are expected to be moderate, and recent price advances probably will be maintained until the movement from New York, Michigan, and Oregon becomes active during July. Movement of the large crop from Florida has been completed, and crates from that State recently registered wholesale price advances of 50 to 90 percent over the mid-May price. The half-crates from California were jobbing at a level one-third above that of last summer.

CUCUMBERS: Mid-season crop delayed. Although estimated to be 60 percent larger than last season's light production, the North Carolina cucumber crop was late in starting to market, and Virginia and Arkansas were just getting started in late June. Production in those 3 States is expected to be 48 percent larger than last year, but fully one-third below the recent 5-year average. Acreage in the intermediate group, including Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Ohio, and Illinois, is about 6 percent larger than that of last summer and considerably above average. Very favorable growing conditions are reported in the intermediate States, so that the July supply of cucumbers may be above normal. Until now, the season price level has been above that of last spring, but summer declines may be expected. Very large supplies of cucumbers usually reach eastern markets by motor-truck during July.

LETTUCE: Acreage for summer harvest large. Production of lettuce in the intermediate States was relatively small, being 27 percent below that of last year and considerably below average. Washington had a particularly small crop. Car-lot supplies in late June were coming chiefly from central California, Washington, and Idaho. The preliminary estimate of acreage for the first group of late States, which supply the market during the summer and early fall, is considerably larger than last year's acreage or the average for this group. Reported condition on June 1 indicated that yields will be below average, however, and so production in these States may be no larger than the 1936 crop or the average. Seasonal declines occurred in prices at terminal markets during the past month, and current prices are somewhat below those of a year earlier. Shipping-point prices in the Watsonville district of California recently were around $1.40 per crate, compared with $1.97 a year ago. About the usual seasonal price declines are in prospect during the summer and early fall.

ONIONS: Prices higher than a year earlier. The acreage planted to onions in the intermediate States is somewhat less than the large acreage of 1936 but is more than double the 1928-32 average. The June 15 condition of the crop indicated that less-than-average yields, and a crop of 2,469,000 sacks is now forecast for these States. In the late States the planted acreage is slightly less than that of last year and about the same as the 1928-32 average. The June 1 condition of the late onion crop was above that of last season and above average, and it is likely that relatively high yields will be obtained. Shipments from the early crop, which was slightly smaller than average and 30 percent less than the large production last year, have been relatively light and prices thus far in the season have been well above the low level of last spring.

Onion prices at terminal markets usually follow a rather well-defined seasonal pattern. Prices of the new crop from Texas usually begin the season at relatively high levels, but, as the season progresses and supplies from a wider area come on the market, rather sharp declines occur until August or September. For 2 or 3 months in the fall, while the late crop is being harvested, prices usually remain rather steady at the lowest level of the season. They begin to rise in the late fall and usually continue the advance throughout the winter and until the end of the old-crop season. The general level of onion prices for a given season is dependent largely upon the level of consumer purchasing power and the size of the onion crops. Also these two factors, particularly the latter, often cause variations in a given year from the usual seasonal pattern of prices. Unless unusually high yields are obtained on the acreage planted in the intermediate and late States, prices probably will continue generally above last year's prices and likely will tend to follow the usual seasonal pattern.

GREEN PEAS: Large supplies in prospect. Shipments of green peas, especially from California, have been much heavier during the past month than during the same period of 1936, although the total crop in the early and intermediate States was estimated to be smaller than that of a year ago. The heavier shipments resulted in rather sharp price declines, and market prices during recent weeks have been somewhat lower than for

corresponding weeks last season. The explanation of the relatively large shipments in the face of a moderate-sized crop is probably two-fold. In the first place, shipments of fresh peas from California are dependent to a considerable extent upon the market price, and the relatively high prices early in the season undoubtedly encouraged heavier shipments. Secondly, unfavorable weather conditions delayed the crop, particularly in California, thereby shortening the marketing season and causing shipments to be somewhat heavier during the latter part of the shipping season.

The supply of peas available for market during the next 2 or 3 months is indicated to be somewhat greater than the record production of last year. In the first group of late States (New York, Colorado, and the Pacific Northwest), this year's crop is expected to be about 13 percent larger than that of last season and 85 percent above the 1928-32 average. It is doubtful if the improvement in consumer purchasing power will offset the price-depressing effect of these larger supplies, and prices during the summer may continue below those of last year; and the price rise which usually occurs in the late summer may be less than seasonal.

TOMATOES: Larger production this summer. With Florida tomatoes out of the way, Mississippi, eastern Texas, and South Carolina, were the chief sources during late June, but the total second-early crop is somewhat smaller than that of 1936. Georgia and South Carolina alone, of the second-early group, show a considerably larger production than last year. Rail shipments of tomatoes always reach their peak in June, and then taper off until September, but the movement by motor-truck is heaviest during the 3 summer months. Intermediate tomato acreage, most of which is planted in the East from Virginia to New Jersey, and in Tennessee and the Middle West, shows an increase of about 8 percent over that of 1936. For the first time, California growers have planted more intermediate tomatoes than those in New Jersey, which previously held the record. Growing conditions have been favorable and a large crop of 7,195,000 bushels is expected in the intermediate States. Plantings in the first group of late States are increased 7 percent over those of last year. Tomato prices recently showed a seasonal decline, but were still (in mid-June) 50 percent higher than a year ago. Lug boxes recently averaged around $1.50 f.o.b. Mississippi and Texas shipping points, as against $1 last season at the same time.

WATERMELONS: Shipments delayed. About 40 percent fewer watermelons had moved to market by mid-June than to the same date last season, but shipments were increasing recently and should reach their seasonal peak about the usual time, or shortly after July 4. Acreage and production are larger than last spring. Growing conditions have been especially favorable in Georgia, where the largest acreage is planted. Supplies, therefore, can be expected to be heavy during the next few weeks. The total second-early crop is forecast at 40,694,000 melons, compared with about 34,000,000 in 1936 and an average of nearly 40,000,000. Because of the lighter market supplies this season to date, medium-sized Florida melons have been selling in eastern terminals around $500 per carload of about 1,000, which is somewhat above last year's corresponding price. Large-sized watermelons recently returned about $400 per carload at Florida shipping points. Seasonal declines may be expected, however, as the heaviest supplies of the year reach the markets in July. The late watermelon acreage is indicated to be 6 percent larger than in 1936.

Truck crops: Commercial acreage and production, average 1928-32, annual 1936 and 1937

Commodity and group	Acreage: Average 1928-32	Acreage: 1936	Acreage: Prelim. 1937	Unit	Production: Average 1928-32	Production: 1936	Production: Indicated 1937
	Acres	Acres	Acres				
Asparagus 1/				1,000			
Early	74,550	79,900	78,760	crates	7,249	7,925	7,097
Late	24,530	27,360	28,810	"	2,011	3,043	2,868
Total	99,080	107,260	107,570	"	9,260	10,968	9,965
Beans, lima				1,000			
Early	2,540	2,700	2,600	bush.	151	123	161
Intermediate(1)	1,000	1,400	1,800	"	55	70	90
Intermediate(2)	4,880	5,000	5,500	"	337	506	
Total 3 groups	8,420	9,100	9,900	"	543	699	
Beans, snap							
Fall	12,000	14,900	21,100	"	1,013	1,295	1,986
Early (1)	9,660	30,000	30,000	"	936	1,800	1,950
Early (2)	27,460	31,500	20,800	"	2/ 2,261	2,773	1,976
Second-early	20,150	23,670	26,080	"	2/ 1,395	1,309	1,576
Intermediate(1)	11,660	20,700	23,900	"	2/ 1,073	900	1,501
Intermediate(2)	11,400	13,050	13,160	"	1,138	1,245	1,289
Total 6 groups	92,330	133,820	135,040	"	2/ 7,816	9.322	10,278
Beets							
Early	4,710	7,400	5,600	"	2/ 830	2/1,036	868
Second-early	2,390	1,450	1,350	"	264	192	213
Intermediate	2,260	2,330	2,400	"	555	2/ 601	664
Total 3 groups	9,360	11,180	9,350	"	2/ 1,649	2/1,829	1,745
Cabbage(total)							
Fall	810	1,920	2,800	Tons	5,900	9,500	22,200
Early	37,560	57,100	58,000	"	2/211,000	2/307,300	327,900
Second early	13,810	18,300	19,000	"	2/80,700	2/92,100	102,200
Intermediate	25,220	32,510	34,470	"	157,700	160,400	227,200
Late	71,750	74,030	3/80,100	"	2/571,600	519,800	
Total	149,150	183,860	194,370	"	2/1,026,900	2/1,089,100	
Cantaloups				1,000			
Early	44,530	24,350	30,190	crates	2/6,614	3,755	4,200
Second-early	40,640	44,210	42,050	"	2/5,562	2/4,720	4,451
Intermediate	18,960	23,600	24,100	"	2/1,892	2,302	
Late	18,790	20,050	21,170	"	2,606	2,401	
Total	122,920	112,210	117,510	"	2/16,674	2/13,178	
Carrots 4/				1,000			
Fall	3,280	7,100	10,400	bush.	1,831	3,337	4,576
Early	8,470	11,000	8,800	"	2/1,840	2/1,877	1,533
Second-early	8,550	12,300	10,060	"	2/3,432	2/5,770	4,070
Intermediate	1,880	1,350	1,340	"	2/ 488	363	390
Total 4 groups	22,180	31,750	30,600	"	2/7,591	2/11,347	10,569
Cauliflower				1,000			
Fall & winter	7,990	8,800	8,150	crates	2,261	1,952	2,336
Early	8,630	8,650	7,900	"	2,235	2,491	2,133
Total 2 groups	16,620	17,450	16,050	"	4,496	4,443	4,469

Continued

Truck crops: Commercial acreage and production, average 1928-32, annual 1936 and 1937 - Cont'd

Commodity and group	Acreage: Average 1928-32	Acreage: 1936	Acreage: Prelim. 1937	Unit	Production: Average 1928-32	Production: 1936	Production: Indicated 1937
	Acres	Acres	Acres				
Celery				1,000			
Fall & winter	7,180	9,050	9,500	crates	1,240	1,538	1,520
Early	7,620	8,900	10,050	"	2,533	2,538	2,654
Second-early	1,000	1,900	1,750	"	2/ 590	969	854
Total 3 groups	15,800	19,850	21,300	"	2/ 4,363	5,045	5,028
Cucumbers				1,000			
Fall	1,390	1,600	1,600	bushels	104	160	64
Early (1)	14,630	12,600	11,300	"	2/ 1,128	776	605
Early (2)	12,290	12,330	10,480	"	2/ 1,289	1,039	908
Second-early	7,780	5,700	6,200	"	2/ 783	331	491
Intermediate	7,710	8,320	8,860	"	984	1,061	
Total 5 groups	43,800	40,550	38,440	"	2/ 4,288	3,367	
Eggplant							
Fall	1,170	980	1,350	"	210	133	245
Early (Fla.)	910	600	500	"	256	240	150
Total 2 groups	2,080	1,580	1,850	"	466	373	395
Lettuce				1,000			
Early	49,740	36,010	35,300	crates	5,821	2/ 4,798	5,035
Second-early	46,640	61,980	50,000	"	4,855	2/ 7,427	6,112
Intermediate	4,230	5,300	5,450	"	2/ 851	997	726
Late (1)	25,210	25,750	29,850	"	2/ 3,625	3,737	
Total 4 groups	125,820	129,040	120,600	"	2/15,152	2/16,959	
Onions				1,000			
Early	23,060	34,970	24,050	sacks	2/ 2,308	2/ 3,302	2,297
Intermediate	8,330	20,200	16,700	"	2/ 1,337	2,191	2,469
Late	53,040	53,500	53,150	"	2/ 9,609	11,622	
Total	84,430	108,670	93,900	"	2/13,254	2/17,115	
Peas, green				1,000			
Early	6,470	16,400	16,200	bushels	438	1,300	929
Second-early	29,770	57,000	45,540	"	2,177	2,944	2,522
Intermediate(1)	6,320	6,000	6,500	"	462	278	455
Intermediate(2)	4,340	3,270	4,020	"	282	191	345
Late (1)	18,040	25,700	28,640	"	2/ 1,694	2,766	3,123
Total 5 groups	64,940	108,370	100,900	"	2/ 5,053	7,479	7,374
Peppers, green							
Fall	2,010	2,400	3,600	"	406	350	640
Early(winter)	5/3,320	600	3,000	"	5/ 834	132	660
Early(spring)	5/2,500	4,500	2,200	"	5/ 545	1,125	440
Second-early	1,950	1,300	1,180	"	297	191	268
Intermediate(1)	650	1,000	1,500	"	125	200	
Intermediate(2)	5,700	6,700	6,900	"	1,378	1,541	
Total 6 groups	16,130	16,500	18,380	"	3,585	3,539	
Spinach							
Fall	2,940	2,900	2,600	"	888	754	780
Early	30,860	51,450	62,000	"	2/ 7,599	7,596	11,849
Second-early	8,900	11,490	10,710	"	2,705	2,404	3,069
Total 3 groups	42,700	65,840	75,310	"	2/11,192	10,754	15,698

Continued

Truck crops: Commercial acreage and production, average 1928-32, annual 1936 and 1937 - Cont'd

Commodity and group	Acreage: Average 1928-32	Acreage: 1936	Acreage: Prelim. 1937	Unit	Production: Average 1928-32	Production: 1936	Production: Indicated 1937
	Acres	Acres	Acres				
Tomatoes				1,000			
Fall	4,010	7,300	11,700	bushels	256	584	444
Early (1) ...	10,990	11,000	19,200	"	1,218	990	1,344
Early (2) ...	27,880	35,200	27,000	"	2,064	2,636	1,940
Second-early.	34,880	44,150	51,300	"	3,540	3,436	3,386
Intermediate.	36,910	48,030	52,150	"	2/ 4,938	6,821	7,195
Late (1).....	30,310	35,050	37,400	"	4,387	5,021	
Total 6 groups	144,980	180,730	198,750	"	2/ 16,403	19,488	
Watermelons				1,000			
Early	41,460	23,500	27,000	melons	2/ 15,202	8,942	8,888
Second-early.	151,230	169,200	175,500	"	2/ 39,858	2/ 33,826	40,694
Late	45,310	63,900	3/ 67,770	"	2/ 16,714	20,571	
Total	238,000	256,600	270,270	"	2/ 71,774	2/ 63,339	
Total to date..	1,298,740	1,534,360	1,560,090				

1/ Includes asparagus for market and for canning.
2/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.
3/ Based on growers' intentions to plant.
4/ Includes undetermined quantities used for manufacture in some States.
5/ Short-time average.

Truck crops: Wholesale prices at Chicago and New York, specified weeks, 1936 and 1937

Commodity and State	Unit	Chicago Week ended June 16 1936	Chicago Week ended May 15 1937	Chicago Week ended June 12 1937	New York Week ended June 16 1936	New York Week ended May 15 1937	New York Week ended June 12 1937
Asparagus (medium)							
N. J.	crate	---	---	---	1.65	2.18	1.42
Pa.	"	---	---	---	---	2.50	1.56
Ill. 1/	"	1.60	1.62	1.88	---	---	---
Beans, green							
N. C.	bushel	---	---	---	1.44	---	1.12
Va.	"	---	---	---	1.54	---	1.32
Md.	"	---	---	2.17	1.42	---	1.58
La.	"	1.41	3.42	1.68	1.60	---	---
Fla.	"	---	2/3.50	---	---	3.00	---
Beans, lima	bushel	---	2/4.12	---	3.00	4.90	2.90
Cabbage							
Tenn., Domestic	pony crate	1.85	---	1.05	---	---	---
Miss. "	lettuce crate	2.46	2.64	1.50	2.57	3.12	---
Va., Pointed	1½ bushel	---	---	---	1.44	1.41	.61
Carrots							
Calif.	lettuce crate	2.37	3.30	5.64	2.74	3.89	7.06
Texas	bushel	1.60	1.57	2.52	1.45	1.62	2.88
Cantaloups 3/							
Calif.	Std. 45s	3.36	---	3.90	3.83	---	4.52
Corn, green							
Texas	bushel	1.33	2.56	2.18	---	3.50	3.04
Cauliflower							
Calif.	pony crate	2.06	1.72	1.33	2.06	2.08	1.54
Celery	10 in. crate						
Fla.	4 - 10 doz.	2.92	2.60	3.95	2.88	2.24	4.22
Calif.	½ crate	2.85	1.54	3.75	3.10	---	4.42
Cucumbers							
Fla.	bushel	---	---	---	1.55	5.48	2.00
S. C.	"	2.00	---	2.47	1.92	---	2.29
Eggplant							
Fla.	1½ bushel	1.88	2.75	2.75	1.88	2.69	2.12
Lettuce							
Calif.	crate	3.68	3.32	3.10	4.42	4.21	3.74
	4 - 5 doz.						
Wash.	"	3.45	---	3.12	3.98	---4/	3.98
Onions, young Bermudas							
Texas	50 lb. sack	.88	1.40	5/1.09	1/ .79	1/1.35 1/	.88
Peas							
Calif.	bushel	1.65	1.96	1.61	1.99	2.18	1.73
N. J.	"	---	---	---	1.08	---	.83
N. C.	"	---	---	---	---	1.65	.54

Continued -

Truck crops: Wholesale prices at Chicago and New York, specified weeks, 1936 and 1937 - Cont'd

Commodity and State	Unit	Chicago Week ended June 16 1936	Chicago Week ended May 15 1937	Chicago Week ended June 12 1937	New York Week ended June 16 1936	New York Week ended May 15 1937	New York Week ended June 12 1937
Peppers							
Fla.	1½ bushel	1.45	4.75	4.54	1.38	4.48	4.21
La.	bushel	.80	---	2.26	---	---	2.21
Spinach							
N. J.	bushel	---	---	---	.58	.53	.72
Pa.	"	---	---	---	.61	.63	.74
Ill.	"	.24	1.00	.24	---	---	---
Sweetpotatoes							
N. J. (Jerseys)	bushel	---	---	---	1.91	1.50	1.40
Tenn. (Nancy Hall)	"	1.92	1.83	1.85	---	---	---
Tomatoes							
Fla.	lugs	1.09	---	---	1.22	2.56	2.25
Miss.	"	1.32	---	2.00	1.37	---	2.10
Tex.	"	1.28	2.75	1.84	1.38	2.82	2.04
S. C.	"	---	---	---	1.62	---	2.22
Watermelons (bulk)							
Fla. large	per car	525.00	---	---	479.38	---	675.83
" medium	" "	455.62	---	460.00	---	---	520.50

1/ Ottawa section, 2 dozen crate.
2/ Average for one day.
3/ Vine-ripened and precooled.
4/ Five dozen crate.
5/ Carlot price.